





















SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

We have been so much engaged this week in trying to collect money, and other out-of-door engagements, that we have not been able to devote much time in writing editorials.

There is nothing of importance from Kansas this week, nor any account of the result of the election authorized by the Legislature to be held last Monday to vote for or against the Leocompton Constitution. There has been an absurd rumor that General (J) Jim Lane, and his ragmuffin militia, had had a battle with the Union army, and that the Union army had defeated a detachment of Uncle Sam's dragoons. We do not believe a word of it—it is regular Kansas news, or, in other words, an unmitigated falsehood. General J. is not the man to risk his precious carcass in a personal conflict with the U. S. troops.

### Dem. State Convention.

We have just heard from Indianapolis. The Dem. State Convention yesterday was very numerously attended, and the best feeling prevailed. A decided majority of the delegates sustain the views of the Administration on the Kansas question, and resolutions to that effect were passed by the Convention, and would be adopted. Gov. Wilbur presided, assisted by G. W. Carr and W. Holman as Vice Presidents.

### Great Buchanan Meeting in Philadelphia.

An immense meeting was held at Philadelphia on the 28th ult. for the purpose of endorsing the course of President Buchanan, especially in relation to Kansas affairs. Ex-Chief Justice Lewis presided. Not less than six thousand democrats attended, and the enthusiasm is said to have been almost beyond precedent.

A series of strong and pointed resolutions were adopted endorsing the democratic platform and rejecting the President's views in relation to Kansas. Letters were read from the various members of the Cabinet, warmly endorsing the position of the President, and speeches were made by the venerable president of the meeting and several other distinguished democrats—among others, Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, who strongly and warmly endorsed the President. It said every word he might say here would go before another tribunal, the people of Indiana. If the neglected Indiana, or forgot, her interests might be forgotten here. Territorial acquisition and government was a most intricate question and had caused much trouble. He referred to the Democratic policy in reference to the admission of new States since the establishment of the Confederation, saying it had always been favorable. In order not to be misunderstood, he would place himself right before the people by explaining the position he intended to take in the Senate. He had prepared a written statement, from which he read the doctrine of non-intervention as laid down in the Nicholson letter.

"The doctrine of non-intervention" (said Mr. B. as he entered in the Nicholson letter) "is an ancient statement, now at the head of the State Department, always emanated my light—a prophecy for the maxim 'mind your own business'—is applicable in public as in private affairs." (Cheers.) I experienced no difficulty, therefore, in giving to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when before the Senate of the United States, my earnest support, containing, as it did, an express recognition of this doctrine in the declaration that the true intent and meaning of the act was, 'not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States,' and in that other declaration that the Territory, when organized as a State, 'should be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as its constitution might prescribe at the time of its admission'.

"He argued that the Leocompton Convention was constitutional, and when Kansas was brought before the Senate for admission under that Convention, he should vote in favor thereof without stopping to inquire whether it was with or without slavery. He pledged with the Administration that he would have been the wisest policy to have submitted the whole Constitution. But this action of the representatives of the people of Kansas is most questionable.

"I am no apostle, (said he) and never have been an advocate of slavery, but never let my private feelings interfere with my public duty. While I consider the slight difference between the Topeka and Leocompton Constitutions when the slavery question is omitted, I must conclude that there is not a great difference of opinion relative to other subjects. I prefer the latter to the former, because it comes in an authentic form from the people themselves, through their chosen representatives.

"But it is argued that the Convention was elected by a minority, and its action does not reflect the will of the people. Then it is their own fault—all had an opportunity of voting. But for them to urge their own misconduct as a reason for rejecting the admission is ridiculous. My course of duty is plain. I shall sustain the President whenever he obeys my political creed, and shall abandon him only when he forsakes the platform, and that is the Constitution.

"Both the Indiana Senators, it will be seen, warmly support the President, and in this we believe, they reflect the views of the mass of their fellow citizens of Indiana. Mr. Bright in his speech at this meeting fully and clearly defined his position; and Mr. Fitch had previously done the same; in a long and forcible speech in the Senate, in reply to Mr. Douglas, which is spoken of as one of the best speeches recently made in that body. We should like to see it before our readers, but its great length forbids.

"Kentucky U. S. Senator—Ex-Gov. Powell, democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Kentucky, in place of Mr. Thompson. N. W. who term expires on the 4th March next. He received 80 votes; Garrett Davis, K. N. 54; Thompson 1.

"Ex-Gov. Powell is the first democratic Senator, as he was the first democratic Governor. Kentucky has had for many years—excepting Mr. Merriweather, temporarily appointed by Gov. P. to fill a vacancy. He is an able man, a fine speaker, and what is better, a sound thinker, and will fill a prominent position in the Senate.

"Tippecanoe Bank.—The State Sentinel says: 'The proceeds of securities of the Tippecanoe Bank are all exhausted, and the paper of that bank is no longer redeemed at the Auditor's office.' We are informed by the Auditor of State, that about twelve hundred dollars have already been redeemed beyond the amount issued, as shown by the books, and for which securities were held when he went into office.

North Carolina.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes that a change is likely to take place soon in the Senate. Senator Biggs, of North Carolina, is to be appointed Judge of the United States District Court for that State, and his place in the Senate will probably be filled by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, now in the House.

### Mr. Winter's Distribution.

Mr. Winter's distribution of original paintings at Spencer Hall, on New Year's eve, as we learn by the Lafayette Journal, attracted a large audience. The subject of Hon. Horace P. Biddle's lecture was the 'Literature of Russia,' a subject not very happily chosen or appropriate to the occasion, but handled in the dignified and gentlemanly manner. The history of the literature of Russia was traced from the earliest and most barbarous period down to the present time, with a brief account of her philosophers, orators, historians, journalists and poets. Several specimens of Slavonic poetry were given of a very pleasing character. The lecture concluded by reciting a beautiful poem of his own entitled 'Africa'.

The following prizes fell to the lot of subscribers in Fort Wayne: Columbus, (235) E. V. McMakin, Fort Wayne; W. H. S. (230) W. M. Kimball; Scene on the Sabbath, (230) Dr. Sturges; Photograph in oil, (235) Unknown; Photograph in oil, (235) H. B. Reed.

A New Counterfeit Detector.—About the most useful thing that any person in business can have in these times is a correct and reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List. This is now to be supplied. Messrs T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of 'Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List,' a monthly quarto publication which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers of this city will serve to make the corrections in each number of the list so that it may be perfectly reliable on while the well known houses of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subvert the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all of our readers to remit the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but ONE DOLLAR a year. To Clubs, Four copies for \$3.00, or Ten copies for \$7.00; or Twenty-five copies for \$15.00.

Address all orders to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The State Sentinel.—We refer our readers to the prospectus of the State Sentinel, in another column. Under its present management the State Sentinel is an excellent democratic paper, and more worthy the general support of the party throughout the state than it has been at any previous time. The Daily Sentinel is sent for \$6.00 per annum; Weekly \$1.50 by Bagham & Doughty, Publishers.

### Starting from the Plains.

A Battle with the Mormons.—U. S. Troops Defeated—Horrible Murder—Officers Hung.—Under the above heading, the St. Joseph Journal of the 29th ult. has the following piece of intelligence:

"We were yesterday informed that a gentleman passed through this city with dispatches to Fort Leavenworth, who reported that our troops had come in collision with a large force of Mormons and that a fierce conflict ensued, in which our men were defeated, with a loss of over two hundred killed and a number taken prisoner. He also reported that the wretches murdered in the same time, that it was a war of extermination, and that for every drop of Mormon blood that was shed, the Gentiles should flow like water. 'We hope sincerely that the report may be exaggerated.

"The St. Joseph Gazette notices that the detachment thus slaughtered was Colonel Cook's command, which, while passing from Ft. Fort, to Fort Bridger, was surrounded by a superior force of Mormons, and, after a short resistance, captured and butchered.

"We give this above as we find it, but without touching for its truth. Our opinion is that it is either an unfounded rumor or is exaggerated in its details. But as the Mormons undoubtedly are, we can scarcely credit that they would be guilty of the atrocities charged, nor do we believe that they could so utterly neglect and destroy a detachment of United States troops.

### Bank of the State of Indiana.

Office of the Bank of the State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Dec. 21, 1857.

To His Excellency A. P. Willard, Governor. Sir:—The charter of the Bank of the State of Indiana only requires that reports of the condition of the Institutions should be made to the Legislature of the State; but, inasmuch as annual reports have always been made to the Bank of Indiana, and no Legislature being now in session, I feel it to be due to the people of the State to present to you, at this time, a report of the condition of this Bank, which is herewith submitted, being a copy of our semi-annual statement of the 30th ult., comprising the first eleven months of its business and is as follows:

### STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, NOVEMBER 30, 1857.

MEANS		
Notes discounted	\$152,686.22	
Notes of exchange	3,267,731.42	
Surplused debt	68,098.32	
	\$3,428,515.96	
Banking House	62,552.12	
Dues to Banks	432,83.02	
Dues to Banks	251,399.25	
Notes and other items	133,183.51	
Notes of other Banks	270,182.00	
Gold and Silver	657,461.76	
	1,069,261.50	
	\$4,517,980.36	
		\$2,115,691.41
Capital stock paid in	142,792.92	
Surplus and profits	125,125.97	
	267,918.89	
Dues to other Banks	297,295.17	
Bank of exchange and other items	71,341.79	
	368,640.21	
Individuals' deposits	555,637.16	
Cash on hand	101,722.31	
Notes on hand	161,485.00	
Notes on hand	2,312,915.00	
	\$2,500,198.00	
	222,419.00	
	\$2,722,617.00	
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It will be seen that this Bank, with a circulation of \$2,722,617.00, has of gold and silver on hand \$2,722,617.00, and has a reserve of Eastern exchange besides her other resources. This result, which has been attained by an Institution so recently established, and which has been operated during a time when many Institutions of greater age, and commanding the confidence of the public, have failed to meet their liabilities, confirms in my mind the confidence of the people in the Bank of the State of Indiana, and will be the best anticipation of the people of the State, and fully equal in its safety and usefulness its predecessor, which is now engaged in closing its business, as required by its charter. Respectfully submitted,

H. McCULLOCH, President.

### Congressional.

Both Houses convened on the 4th inst. In the House the matter of the arrest of Walker was under discussion. Mr. Clingman said the thing was of great importance, which the House could not overlook. It involved three considerations. First, The rights of the Territory to bring it to their notice. Second, The rights of the Territory to be heard. Third, The rights of the Territory to be heard. The House then went into a committee on the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to punish the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the committee on Territories.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, as far as may be compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the correspondence, instructions and orders to the Central American States, in the case of William Walker and his associates at or near the port of San Juan in Nicaragua, also to transmit such further information as he may possess, relative to that event.

Mr. Pugh asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Territory. He said that he had introduced the bill as a compromise, and explained that it provided for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Leocompton Constitution with the same boundaries as defined by the bill in the last Congress. It also requires that a seventh article of that Constitution, the direct vote of slavery, shall be submitted to the direct vote of the qualified electors on the 7th day of April the qualified electors of the Territory, instead of to the Governor of the Territory, instead of to the President of the Convention; the election to be conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November last.

It also provides that the Constitution shall not be construed as to limit or restrict the right of the people at any time to call a Convention for the purpose of altering, amending or abolishing their form of government, subject to the Constitution of the United States. The ordinance of the Constitution in reference to the public lands to be rejected. Mr. Pugh stated that he would avail himself of an early opportunity to explain the provisions of the bill more in detail.

Mr. Brown commenced a speech advocating the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution, but he had not proceeded far when he was interrupted by Mr. Morrill, who yielded the floor, expressing the hope that he would be able to proceed with his remarks to-morrow.

### SENATE.—Mr. Fossenden, of Maine, introduced a bill providing for the payment of the French Spoliation Claims, and moved its reference to a select committee of seven.

After debate the motion was agreed to. Messrs Crittenden, Collier, Toombs, Henderson, Hunter, Davis and King were appointed a committee.

Mr. Slidell introduced an amendatory to the Coinage Act, relative to half dollars and small silver coins.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

Mr. Brown was still to speak to resume his speech on Kansas affairs.

After transacting some business of no public importance, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.—The House went into Committee on the Whole on the state of the Union and took up the President's Message.

J. Glancy Jones submitted a series of resolutions, regarding the various branches of the message to the appropriate standing committees.

He expressed a hope that they would be adopted forthwith, as the message had been before the House nearly a month.

Mr. Quitman moved an amendment, referring to that portion in relation to the enforcement of the Neutrality Laws to a select committee of five members. He said that the country demanded that something should be done to get rid of these gentlemen, but they were now forced upon the consideration of Congress. He had come to the conclusion that the greater part of the Neutrality Laws ought to be swept away from the statute books, and he believed that if the larger portion of the House would investigate the subject, they would arrive at the same conclusion.

Mr. Glancy Jones read a portion of the President's message to show that the President only asked for the employment of an additional force in case the necessity, to execute the laws on the statute book and for the fulfillment of a treaty in the faith of the Government is already pledged, relative to the protection of the rights of Panama, and the transit route, and for the enforcement of the Neutrality Laws—If the gentleman would that he should execute them, they must clothe him with additional powers.

After further debate the Committee arose and the House adjourned.

### WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

SENATE.—Messrs Hunter and Toombs asked but the Senate refused, to excuse them from serving on the French Spoliation Bill Committee.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Crittenden resolution in favor of increasing the duties on imports, and substituting the home for the foreign valuation.

Mr. Crittenden spoke. He did not believe the adoption of such a measure would produce an adequate revenue for the support of the Government. An increase of five per cent on woolen and cotton goods would be sufficient to afford all the necessary protection.

Mr. Fitch moved an amendment by taxing all banks notes with discrimination, against the issue of a small denomination so as to drive the latter out of circulation.

On motion the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Pugh presented a petition of the citizens of Portsmouth, Ohio, praying for a charter for a National Bank for thirty years with a capital of \$600,000, and an increase of the tariff.

No further business of special importance was transacted.

### HOUSE.—Mr. Glancy Jones, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for an act to amend an act to provide for the payment of the French Spoliation Claims, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. J. also from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to further amend the act providing for better securing the lives of passengers on board of steam vessels. A consideration of the subject was postponed until the first Tuesday in February.

Mr. Clingman, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported resolutions which were adopted by the President to communicate—If, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the negotiation of reciprocity with other treaty, and all correspondence relative to the subject of our relations with Spain, not heretofore made public.

It is quite certain that it would never exercise that right. Messrs Seward, Doolittle and Pearce sustained the views of the President, and Messrs Davis, Crittenden, Brown, Pugh, Toombs and Douglas argued in opposition.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate then went into executive session. HOUSE.—A select committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling. The committee consists of Messrs Bennett, Morris of Illinois, Morrill, Fankler and Peit.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, it was agreed to adjourn until Monday.

The House then went into a committee on the President's Annual Message.

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to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or on any other subject, power can prevent the people of the Territory from exercising their rights, it is a great wrong.

Under these circumstances, the peace and safety of the whole country are not of greater importance than the more temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.—*Wash. Union.*

### Capture of Gen Walker.—Com Paulding's Letter to the Navy Department.

FLAG-SHIP "WABASH," OFF ASPENWICK, Dec 15, 1857.

Sir: My letter of the 12th inst. informed the department that I had broken up the camp of General Walker at Punta Arenas, disarmed his lawless followers, and sent them to Norfolk.

The department being in possession of all the facts in relation to Walker's escape with his followers from the United States, as well as the letters of Captain Chatard and Walker to me after he landed at Punta Arenas, the merits of the whole question will, I presume, be fully comprehended.

I could not regard Walker and his followers in any other light than as outlaws who had escaped from the vigilance of the officers of the government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder, and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and redeem the honor of our country than by disarming and sending them home.

In doing so I am sensible of the responsibility that I have incurred, and confidently look to the government for its justification.

Regarding it as true, light, the case appears to me clear one, the points few and strong.

Walker came to Punta Arenas from the United States, having, in violation of law, set on foot a military organization to make war upon a people with whom we are at peace, and landed there with armed men and munitions of war, in defiance of the laws of the United States.

With nothing to show that he acted by authority, he formed a camp, hosted the Nicaraguan flag, called it the "Headquarters of the army of Nicaragua," and signed himself the commander in chief.

With this pretension, he claimed the right of a lawful government over all persons and things within his jurisdiction. Without right or authority, he landed fifty men at the mouth of the river Coamo, seized the fort of Castillo, on the San Juan, captured steamers and the goods of merchants in transit to the interior, killed men, and made prisoners of the peaceful inhabitants, sending to the harbor of San Juan del Norte thirty or forty men, and children, in the steamer "Morgan."

Doing these things without the show of authority, they were guilty of rapine and murder, and must be regarded as outlaws and pirates. They have no claim to be regarded in any other light.

Humanity, as well as law and justice and national honor, demanded the dispersion of these lawless men.

The remnants of the miserable beings who surrounded Walker were conveyed in his ship to the summer to New York, and their sufferings are yet fresh in the memory of all on board.

But the sufferings that would needlessly be inflicted upon an innocent and unoffending people, these lawless followers of Walker, who were engaged in a crime, are a cause of crime, and a cause of crime.

The United States also says that the policy of the President, as announced in his message, undoubtedly be pursued in relation to Nicaragua, but the whole article is a demand in regard to the views of the Administration in relation to Commodore Paulding's course.

### WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, was engaged nearly three hours in discussing, and the breaking up of General Walker's expedition was the very result contemplated by the previous instruction.

However much the manner and mode of the interruption may have been in conformity with the rules of the Senate, it is not probable that the breaking up of General Walker's expedition was the very result contemplated by the previous instruction.

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most. Lane's ragmuffin were represented as swooping all over the Territory, and Lane himself was visible at Fort Scott and at Lawrence City on the same day (vide the Democrat) cutting up all manner of shins. On one occasion they had it that a great battle had taken place at







NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE



# The Fort Wayne Sentinel

VOL. 18—No. 28

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

WHOLE No 1282

## THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Street, opposite P. Kier.

## TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum in Advance. Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of the Year. No advertisement inserted at less than one dollar. Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar per line for the first week, and half thereafter for each subsequent week. A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

## JOB PRINTING.

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

## Insurance Agency.

Another having received the Agency of the

Windsor Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Is expected to issue policies on the most favorable terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of

\$300,000.

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1857.

## General Insurance Agency,

FOR THE YEAR, 1858.

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## ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under the Sentinel Office.

W. M. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P. Kier.

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Black Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store.

W. S. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store.

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COLLECTIONS made with fidelity and dispatch, and the proceeds promptly paid over.

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## DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of B. W. OAKLEY & Son in this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be closed up by B. W. OAKLEY, who will pay all demands and will require prompt settlement of all unsettled matters of the firm.

B. W. OAKLEY, C. B. OAKLEY.

Fort Wayne, June 18, 1857.

## B. W. OAKLEY

Will give his exclusive attention to the

HARDWARE BUSINESS.

He will keep always on hand a superior assortment of

IRON, STEEL, and all kinds of

Hardware, and will sell at reasonable

prices, and will give him great pleasure to serve

his old friends and make himself useful to the public

generally in his line of business. He is prepared to fill all orders correctly and with dispatch.

In his stock may be found

Seythles, Saws, Files, Holes, Shovels,

Grain Cradles, Sickles, &c.

IRON of all sizes.

Cast, Blister, German and Spring STEEL.

Nails, Brads, Spikes, &c.

Matchlocks, Picks, & Grub-Hoes.

Vices, Anvils, Bellows, & Screw Plates.

Bench and Moulding Planes.

Socket, Mortice, and Firmer Chisels.

A superior assortment of

Saddlery Ware

of all kinds, including Leather and Cloth, and

all kinds of Harness, including Saddle, Bridle,

Reins, and all kinds of Harness.

Shells Hardware.

In short, all kinds of articles in the Hardware line.

June 27th, 1857.

## Drug Store Removed!

The subscriber removes his establishment,

from 103 Columbia Street, to

No. 83 Columbia Street,

directly opposite the Post Office, where he will

continue to sell all kinds of

Drugs, and all kinds of

Medicines, and all kinds of

Chemicals, and all kinds of

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## RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH, F. WAYNE & CHICAGO

Railroad Company

With its ample rolling stock and equipment,

is prepared to transport Passengers and

Freight from

Philadelphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,

St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, &c.

And all places West and South-West.

With a greater degree of regularity and expedition,

than any other route, and with a more

solidified line between Pittsburgh and Chicago,

is a sufficient guarantee that its Trains will make

connections with Trains on other Roads,

and connections with Trains on other Roads.

Change of Time.

GOING WEST.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE

Pittsburgh, Pa., at 10:00 A.M.

St. Louis, Mo., at 10:00 A.M.

Indianapolis, Ind., at 10:00 A.M.

Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10:00 A.M.

Chicago, Ill., at 10:00 A.M.

St. Louis, Mo., at 10:00 A.M.

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St. Louis, Mo., at 10:00 A.M.

Indianapolis, Ind., at 10:00 A.M.

## COUNTING-HOUSE

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1858.

By J. H. BROWN.

Published by J. H. BROWN.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Price 10 Cents.

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Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Walker's men were discharged from the city to-day by order from Washington. Many of them are wandering about in blizzards, snowstorms, and poorly clad.

our heretofore made public.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the state of the Union on the President's message.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—SENATE.—Mr. J. H. Hammond, Senator from South Carolina, in the chair. Mr. Hammond, took his seat in the Senate to-day.

A message was received from the President, in which he announced that he had received the call for information relative to the recent events in Central America.

While the President says Commodore Paulding committed a great error in arresting Walker, he thinks that it is quite evident that Commodore Paulding was acted by patriotic motives and desirous of promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

The government of Nicaragua has sustained no injury by the act, but was rather benefited, and should have the right to complain, at

business people of the country; cease the country of changing great federal agency, in order to gratify mid-western jealousy at the expense of the rest of the Union?

Let us get rid of this Kansas injustice as fast as possible! Let the people of Kansas regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way, as they can best do after being admitted into the Union; let Kansas cease to be a permanent question; and let that unhappy Territory become as early as possible a peaceful and progressive State." (Kansas) (quote the President in his late campaign "has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to the more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement for her case ceases. Her people will grow wiser, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought,

to know, the time was not a fall and fair chance, and the numbers were so small that a free state if they had chosen it, but time and again they refused to go into the polls, or to participate in either of the elections that was to fix the destiny of the State. And so they did so far commit themselves, in October, 1850, that they were elected members of the Legislature, and were successful in sending a majority of their number across each branch of that body to the next session, instead of inspiring their rivals with the possession of the entire government, as seems to have had the effect of deterring them from any further effort to settle the political question in which nearly the whole country had become entangled. So far from persevering in their course, they commenced to waver, and to praise every man who was elected to the Legislature, and to flatter all manner of fabricators and cowards. The majority was described as in a tumult of excite-

**Judge Goodloe**, of Lexington, Kentucky, is an important Georgia lawyer, affecting the rights of negroes and whites. He is one of the few negroes, the point of view, that all foreigners, whose naturalization papers had not been issued by United States courts, were not entitled to vote. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals. The correspondent of the *Louisville Journal* on the latter Court will unanimously be the decision of **Judge Goodloe**.

**Weather East.**—Dispatches received from the coast the weather very cold. It is in the vicinity of Boston, Cape Cod, and Exeter. The snow at Boston four inches and is still falling.

**tray Notices.**  
 as an Extra, by John Wingle, in  
 Waukegan, Ill. a County, Indiana, on  
 December, 1857, one and a Heller, with  
 he belly, and small sharp horns—  
 two years old last spring. Appraised  
 by John and J. G. Vaughan at eleven  
 dollars.

**N. M. GRANDSTAFF, J. P.**  
 1858. 3-28

on the 30th day of December, 1857,  
 in the County of Jackson Township,  
 Illinois, there was a cow, one brown  
 and white, and two years old, one brown  
 and white, in each ear, the other is red, with  
 he lot ear. Supposed to be four years  
 old at thirty dollars by John W.  
 McCracken.

**J. W. HARE, J. P.**







